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. . . A lady correspondent writes us that "the club woman today who thinks that 'war is necessary to the cultivation of manhood' or that doing away with war 'would lessen manhood' is so great a novelty that we feel sorry for her when she expresses herself thus, either privately or on the floor of a convention." We hope that is true of the women in all the States of the Union. A militaristic, jingoistic woman is even more to be dreaded than a man to whom these adjectives may be appropriately applied.

. . . The meeting of the German and Russian Emperors on the Baltic, on July 6, seems, from the somewhat veiled statements which have been made about it, to have had no further significance than to give "a fresh proof of the steadfast friendship of Germany and Russia and the peaceful aims of the two empires."

. . . Dr. Philander P. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education, gave an address on arbitration and peace at the vesper service of the summer school at the University of Virginia on Sunday evening, July 28. The address was listened to with great interest by at least a thousand of the students of the summer school.

### British Relations with Germany.

In a debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on July 10, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, made the following statement:

Our general foreign policy remains unchanged. The starting point in any developments in European foreign policy is the maintenance of our friendships with France and Russia. With that as our starting point, let us have the best possible relations with other countries. (Hear, hear!) When we see France or Russia coming to an agreement with another European power and being on good terms with it, as was emphasized by the meeting between the Russian and German Emperors recently—when we see that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. I am convinced that France and Russia are as loyal to the friendship with us as we are to our friendship with them. Nothing which took place on occasions such as the meeting in the Baltic the other day is going to take place to our disadvantage. Just as if there were difficulties between France and Germany or Russia and Germany, that were going to exercise a disturbing influence on diplomatic relations between ourselves and Germany, so anything which removes difficulties between France and Germany or Russia and Germany—as the Morocco settlement did last year, and as the recent conversations between Russia and Germany might have done—smoothed the path of relations between Great Britain and Germany, too. A very significant statement had appeared in the official *communiqué* published after the meeting of the Emperors in the Baltic the other day. It was this sentence: "There can be no question, either, of new agreements, because there is no particular occasion for them, or of producing alterations of any kind in the grouping of the European powers, the value of which for the maintenance of peace has already been proved." I entirely endorse that statement. I have always felt that though there must be separate groups, they need not necessarily be in opposing diplomatic camps. Our own relations with the

German government at the present moment are excellent. (Cheers.) We are perfectly frank about all questions of mutual interest. I believe that when questions come up, whether, for instance, in connection with the two countries' respective interests in southern Africa or whether in connection eventually with the Bagdad Railway, both governments are convinced that their mutual interests can be fairly reconciled. I have done all I could to establish such relations. On the question of China, for instance, and the action of the six powers, I have been perfectly frank in expressing this country's views, believing that thus it would be found there was no real opposition. So I will conclude by saying that separate diplomatic groups there are, as has been recognized in the *communiqué* I have read, but I do not think that ought to prevent frankness and the exchange of views upon questions of mutual interest. If that takes place, the separate diplomatic groups need not necessarily mean opposing diplomatic camps. (Cheers.)

### International Peace Through the Voice of Women.

Address of the Baroness von Suttner before 1,500 Club-women in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, Cal., July 2, 1912.

Through the voice of the women will come international peace. Not until that voice is raised will the federation of the world in brotherly love be accomplished. I consider the army of women—especially when possessed of the vote, as they are now in happy California—I consider this army predestined to win the battle which this generation has begun against the systematic massacre called war.

As war, all war, is hell, your Secretary of War is a secretary of hell, and your War Department is a department of hell. Your great generals and military men are hell lords, perpetuating barbarism.

You probably know that I am myself an old warrior in this struggle for an understanding between nations. Since you have called me, it proves that you are not only platonically in sympathy with the peace cause, but that you are to take it up and work for it. And when you begin to put your heart and soul into it, you will recognize that it is the great fundamental question of this century. In its magnitude it embraces all other questions of human needs. We peacemakers, as individuals, need be modest, but we are not modest in the world-wide appreciation of our cause. It is so universal that the personality of its adherents disappears in the ether.

When I go home and tell them in Europe about this Western country they will hardly believe me. When I tell them about the vigor, the heroic size, the beauty, and mental alertness of your women, they will think I am exaggerating. I consider the American women by far the most perfectly developed, mentally and physically, and I feel that they are a powerful influence and will continue to have even a mightier power in the progress of civilization. Teach the young men today that good will is a greater protection than armies and navies. In these days of war we are not giving the best things in life—our best education, our best wishes, our greatest patriotism, and the flower of our youth—to the family, but to the "watch-dog."